



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 5, 1930

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS
NO WORK AT BOULDER DAM
MACHINERY AND POVERTY
AUTHOR OF LABOR DAY BILL RETIRES
A CHANGED NATION



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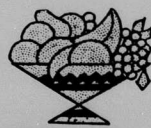
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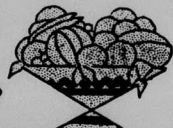
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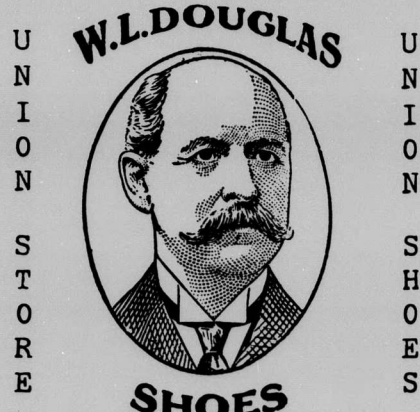
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930

No. 31

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS

By the American Federation of Labor.

September 1, 1930.

We have just been through the worst month of the business depression thus far. Production of mines and factories dropped 4 per cent below the low point reached last December, and fell to the lowest figure since 1924. The general level of business activity dropped to 14 per cent below normal and reached the lowest point since 1922.

Industries made a drastic effort in July to reduce the stocks of goods on hand. The automobile industry reduced production 24% from the June level, cotton industries continued to curtail production severely, and steel mills reduced operations to 56% of capacity, from 69% in June. All but one of the industries reported in the Federal Reserve Board's early indexes declined.

The July figure for stocks of goods on hand is not yet available, but it will undoubtedly show that they were reduced and that industry is in a better position.

Progress has also been made in improving operating efficiency both in trade and industry. As we have previously stated, improved methods which enable firms to operate successfully and maintain employment, wages and earnings even in the present adverse conditions are essential to business recovery.

Reports are that many firms are tightening organization practices and are in better shape. An unusually large number of new and improved machines are being offered and there is extraordinary activity in designing and planning departments. In lines of goods sold directly to retail stores or the final customer, manufacturers are constantly bringing out new things to stimulate buying; buyers are combing the market for new products.

This movement for greater efficiency arises from dire need. Corporations have seen their earnings falling off this year; many dividends have been reduced, many passed altogether. Reports from 200 industrial concerns show that their profits were reduced from \$812 million in the first half of last year to \$561 million this year—a decline of 31 per cent. Twenty-eight railroads also lost 31 per cent, with a decline in their earnings from \$122 million in the first half of 1929 to \$84 million in 1930.

Successful operation is as much the concern of wage earners as their employers. For industry cannot work upward out of this depression, until a satisfactory basis for operation is achieved. And the return to prosperity means more employment for wage earners and funds for higher wages. Therefore it is the workers' responsibility to see to it that wasteful methods are checked and efficiency improved.

Customers are demanding good value, and there have been many price reductions in retail stores in the past two months, and many bargain sales. But stores are not yet confident enough to order new supplies in quantity. They allow their stocks to run low rather than chance buying goods they might not sell. Shortages of supplies on dealers' shelves are increasing. "Visible stocks" are still high, that is, stocks in manufacturers' hands and in warehouses, but stocks on the shelves of retail stores are low. A spirit of fear runs throughout wholesale and retail markets, hand-to-mouth buying prevails, no one orders ahead.

Largely because of unemployment, consumer buying has been particularly low in the past two months. Department store sales were 9 per cent

below last year in June and July, compared to 3 per cent below in the first 5 months.

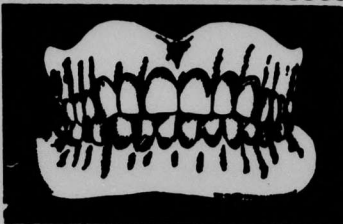
Reports for August, especially for the week just ended are somewhat more encouraging. With cooler weather, and with school opening near, customers have been buying more. Orders and re-orders in the week ended August 23rd were in unexpected volume in some markets; retail sales increased in some western and middle western centers. The United States Steel Co. has increased operations. In building, contracts awarded have increased very slightly after the drastic reductions of July. Awards in the first 22 days of August were \$324 million compared to \$311 million in the same period of July. But in general the fall activity is developing slowly. Competent business forecasters agree that recovery may begin this fall with slight gains in the next few months and more rapid progress next spring.

Serious as is the loss of farmers' buying, reduced wage earner buying power is far more disastrous to the country's prosperity. For farmers' incomes form 10% of the total national income, and wage earners' incomes 55%. The income of wage earners and salaried workers together forms 60% of the total money income which may be spent for goods. Wage earners do a good deal more than 55% of the buying, however, for of the remaining 30% of income, a much larger proportion is invested and a smaller part goes directly for the purchase of industrial products. Wage earners and their families are 80% of our total population, and to feed, clothe and house this 80% alone, requires considerably more than half the product of food, clothing and housing industries.

Workers' buying power has been seriously reduced by unemployment, part time work and wage cuts. In every month of 1930 unemployment has been at a very high level, and especially so in February and in the last two months.

WHAT NEXT?

Automatic reading aloud, of especial interest to the blind, promises to be the next gift of German science to the world. Taking the same principle by which the wavy little line at the side of a talkie film is reproduced in sound, Robert Naumberg has produced a machine, known as the "visagraph," which records in sound what it sees on the printed page.



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NO WORK AT BOULDER DAM.

The State Employment Agencies will furnish information from time to time for the benefit of those seeking employment in connection with the construction of Boulder Dam. Needless expense and hardship will be saved if this data is read when plans are released by the Federal authorities.

Elwood Mead, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, has issued the following general information concerning the opportunities for employment on the Boulder Creek Project: "It will take considerable time for field surveys and investigations, technical studies, preparation of designs and specifications and the issuance of advertisements, so that it will be nearly a year before contract can be let for construction of the dam. It is necessary to emphasize this in order to correct the general impression which seems to prevail that a large construction force is to be organized at once. Following the present policy of the Department of the Interior, it is expected that all construction will be done by contract, in which event by far the larger number of men engaged on the work will be employed directly by the construction contractors, including practically all those in positions such as laborer, helper, cook, steward, skilled mechanic, storehousemen, time-keeper, costkeeper, truck driver, foreman, construction superintendent, etc."

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NON-PROFIT HOSPITALS.

A state-wide educational campaign on behalf of Constitutional Amendment Number Six has just been initiated with the support of leaders in Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations, the California State Federation of Labor, Women's Clubs and Hospital officials. This Amendment, to be voted upon November 4th, provides tax exemption for the non-profit hospitals in this State. The plan of education is being conducted by the California Committee for Tax Exemption of the Non-Profit Hospitals.

"Forty-five States in the Union already provide tax relief for the non-profit hospitals," states Mr. G. W. Curtis, of Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital and General Chairman of the California Committee. "Tax exemption has been granted to the non-profit hospitals in these forty-five states on the grounds that these hospitals share the public burden and are not commercial in character," Mr. Curtis continues.

Free service of over \$2,500,000 was contributed by sixty-four non-profit hospitals in California during 1929, according to Mr. Curtis. A non-profit hospital is distinguished from other hospitals in that all earnings from the institution are devoted to the conduct of the hospital and no officers, trustees or directors receive any dividends, fees or payments for their services, it was explained. Of these 64 hospitals reporting, 12 are under Protestant auspices, 17 under Catholic auspices, 3 Jews, 9 Labor and Fraternal and 23 Community, and therefore non-sectarian.

"The adoption of Constitutional Amendment Number Six rests with the people themselves," declares Mr. Curtis. "With the hospital as a center we of the California committee are working with community leaders to organize effective local committees to further a campaign of education for Amendment Number Six in every community in California."

The California Committee for Tax Exemption of the Non-Profit Hospitals is representative of 75 institutions in the State, 11 of these are small or so young as to be without statistics and therefore figures quoted represent 64 of the 75. Included as Honorary Chairmen are F. W. Bradley, Paul Scharrenberg, Selah Chamberlain, Bishop John J. Cantwell, Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, Dr. John R. Haynes, Dr. Percy T. Magan, Major Max Fleishmann, George Owen Knapp, W. K. Etter.

Members of the executive committee are Dr. Howard H. Johnson, St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, North Regional chairman; Mother Mary Paschal, St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco; Ellery Slack, Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland; Sister Mary Carmel, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Sacramento; A. G. Saxe, Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco; T. F. Clark, Hospital Council, San Francisco; V. W. Olney, French Hospital, San Francisco; Sister Gertrude, Providence Hospital, Oakland; G. W. Olson, California Lutheran Hospital, Los Angeles, South Regional chairman; Preston T. Slayback, Treasurer, Orthopaedic Hospital School, Los Angeles; W. C. Crandall, Scripps Memorial Hospital, La Jolla; Mrs. Albert Crutcher, Children's Hospital, Los Angeles; E. G. Fulton, Glendale Sanitarium, Glendale; Alice G. Henninger, Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena; Rev. Robert E. Lucey, director of Catholic Hospitals, diocese of Los Angeles and San Diego; Rev. T. C. Marshall, Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Los Angeles; Kathryn K. Meitzler, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles; F. A. Powell, Methodist Hospital of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Headquarters of the California Committee for Tax Exemption of the Non-Profit Hospitals have been established at 205 Union League Building, Los Angeles, from which the educational activities for Amendment Number Six will be conducted; inquiries may be addressed care of G. W. Curtis, General Chairman.

MACHINERY AND POVERTY.

The fact that the greatest misery and poverty in the world are in those parts of the world where there has been the least use of machinery ought to put us on our guard against some loose thinking about machinery. Men who have seen the machine drive their comrades out of jobs on to the streets have been afraid that the machine would produce a jobless age. On the contrary, in the long run the machine tends to make more jobs and to shorten hours. This is true because by making work easier and cheaper it enormously increases the total production of things that men need and can pay for. Thus, printing machinery has made possible newspapers and magazines at a very low price and so has increased the number of printers over the old days, besides giving work to the makers of the machines. Machines have made it possible to spend less time and energy on bare necessities and to satisfy more of men's wants for other things. The tragedy has been that not only now but in all generations in the short run the underdog has paid for this progress. The mass of workers may in time be absorbed in new lines but in that process of absorption men suffer horribly and the older workers are never absorbed. Men eat in the short run and not in the long run. Hence the need of dealing with a problem as old as machine civilization which in its present acute form we call "technological unemployment." The individual employer will not deal with it because his first interest is to increase his profit any way he can. Thus many corporations control the rate of introduction of machinery by holding new patents off the market, etc., in order to conserve maximum profits. They do not control the rate of introduction in order to protect labor. Neither do they use the machine to lighten labor and shorten hours as they ought.

HIGH WAGES NEEDED.

"This country will continue on the ragged edge of industrial depression until wages are increased," said Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, at a luncheon given delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention. Public officials and business men were present.

The trade unionist quoted government figures to show that we are producing \$22,000,000,000 worth of goods that we have not the wages to purchase. "About 8 per cent of this is exported," said Mr. McGrady, "but still we need \$18,000,000,000 more in wages to purchase what we are manufacturing. And until the wages are increased to somewhere near the value of our manufactured products we are going to have business depressions.

"There is a tremendous untouched home market in our country. It is untouched because the workers have not the wages to purchase in this market. More than 7,000,000 people in the United States have no automobile; about 20,000,000 have no adequate radio set. In our cities alone there were in 1928 more than 4,000,000 families who had no bathtubs in their homes and more than 3,000,000 families who did not have a kitchen sink with running water and probably no plumbing of any kind. Over 13,000,000 families in our cities live in homes not wired for electricity.

"Give our people adequate wages and we will purchase all these modern necessities. Developing this market will mean higher standards for thousands who have not yet shared in American prosperity. If we can not be prosperous industrially without mass production, then the whole thing will fall to the ground unless we are given wages for mass production."

She (in tears)—You've broken the promise you gave me!

He—Don't cry, sweetheart, I'll give you another!—Nebelspalter (Zurich).

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EMPLOYERS FAVOR EQUITY COURTS.

A group of low-wage contractors in the New York cloak industry secured an injunction against "any one" interfering with their business.

Organized cloak makers, affiliated to International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and their employers are endeavoring to take this industry out of its present low state. The union is recognized and both parties shun all anti-union contractors.

Under these conditions the contractors asked the Kings County Supreme Court for an injunction. Their business is "interfered with" they said.

This is true. The unionists and their employers are exercising their lawful right to patronize whom they elect.

It may be asked: "How can defendants be excluded from such guarantees as free press and free speech?"

The answer is that the injunction was issued by a court of equity.

The contractors could secure no relief in a court of law. No law is violated. If the contrary were true, police authorities are available. But this would mean that the defendants' rights would be protected.

In an equity court human rights are not considered.

So the contractors ask the court to sit as an equity court. It is the same judge and the same courtroom, but when the judge sits as a court of equity the constitution, law and precedents are discarded. The conscience of the equity judge is his only guide.

The contractors assured the equity court that their "property" was being damaged. They told of a "conspiracy" to injure their business. The unionists and fair employers would not patronize them and thus strengthen the sweatshop system they were attempting to destroy.

Up to a comparatively short time ago equity courts defined property as something tangible and transferable.

Patronage and prospective profits were not considered "property" until anti-union attorneys and hostile courts discovered that if these were classed as "property" labor could be thrown into equity courts, where workers' rights are ignored.

Government by injunction was thus assured whenever workers induced a prospective patron to avoid an unfair employer or agreed between themselves to take such action.

A court of equity does not deal with constitutional guarantees involving human liberty. That is for a court of law.

Equity deals with property and as definitions of property are enlarged, the power of injunction judges is extended.

Under this system the most elemental rights of workers are annulled when such rights conflict with the equity court's new definition of property.

These courts all agree that workers have the right to unite and to refuse to work when conditions are objectionable.

But if workers make effective their union or their strike, the injunction judge talks of "conspiracy" to injure business.

Any act by workers, no matter how lawful, can be enjoined on the claim that an employer's profits are lessened.

A thing lawful in itself becomes a conspiracy when done by a group of workers, and which lessens the employers' income.

Equity courts thus line up with employers who would enforce debasing conditions on workers. The entire judicial system is brought into contempt by the partisan stand of injunction judges who use the power of government to maintain sweatshop standards.

DESPOTIC INDUSTRIAL POWER LOOMS.

"Industry is the last stronghold of despotic power and the only effective challenge to this power anywhere has come from organized labor," said Donald R. Richberg, attorney for organized railroad workers, at the Institute of Public Affairs.

"American industry is being concentrated in the hands of industrial autocrats," said Mr. Richberg. "By encouraging such concentration, the government is defeating its own purpose and is opening the way for the destruction of democratic institutions."

"As a result of these industrial concentrations, the doors of opportunity are being closed to the self-protecting worker. There is no place for him in this industrial system. The applicant for a job is not permitted to negotiate a contract. He has no individual bargaining power. He is not a serf because his employer has no property interest in him—only the property interest in keeping him 'free' to be exploited."

The balance of economic power, said Mr. Richberg, is being destroyed by operators of modern industry in America.

"There are millions of unemployed workers ready to break down the wage standards," he continued. "With the constant displacement of workers by machines this unhappy reserve supply of labor is constantly increasing. If it were not for some 4,000,000 trade unionists there would be no weight of any consequence on the employee side of the scales."

"It is true that we see on every hand laudable efforts to render public service by great money makers. Unfortunately, these noble experiments support reams of sophistical argument in favor of still further concentration of industrial power, so that more billions may be pressed out of the natural and human resources of this wealthy nation."

Mr. Richberg predicted that if present policies continue this economic power will be matched by the development and strengthening of labor unions or "all effective, above-board labor organizations will be crushed and an underground revolutionary movement will begin to rise to power."

WAR PREDICTED WITHIN TEN YEARS.

Conditions in Europe are similar to 1909 and the nations are preparing for a big war between 1935 and 1940, said Prof. C. Delisle Burns of the University of Glasgow at the Institute of Politics.

The speaker drew an analogy between the situation today in Europe and that in 1909, when the nations were divided into two hostile camps as to which ones were to furnish finances and armaments to those requiring such assistance.

Similar alliances are now being made, Professor Burns said. Just as in the last war, France financed Serbia in armaments and Germany financed Bulgaria, so Italy is today financing Rumania and is interested in an understanding with Hungary and with Germany. The situation of 1930 is, therefore, in the opinion of the speaker, like that of 1909, with the nations only from five to ten years away from war.

"Under this crust of preparation for war the States are growing stronger, however, in co-operation," he said. "The tendency toward peace is becoming stronger, but we have only a five-year breathing space."

"If you make policies now that get you into trouble in 1935, no League of Nations will get you out of it then. We are drifting toward a situation from which no such machinery will be able to rescue us."

"Logically speaking, we must either abolish Western civilization or war, because they can not be harmonized."

AUTHOR OF LABOR DAY BILL RETIRES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Millard F. Hobbs, who wrote the draft of the bill which, when enacted by Congress, established Labor Day as a legal holiday, has retired after continuous service with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics dating back to 1886.

Hobbs was president of the Washington Building Trades Council at the time of his appointment. Commenting on his service to the government, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ethelbert Stewart said:

"Mr. Hobbs was a great trade unionist in the days when trade unionism was even less popular than it is now."

"Perhaps the most significant of his accomplishments has been through the division of union wage rates."

"No man did as much as he did to put free text books in the public schools of the District."

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The pilgrimage to Houston, Texas, is under way. T. S. Black of the Examiner chapel left on Sunday evening; G. H. Knell of the News chapel on Tuesday evening; Delegate Dunning on Wednesday morning and Delegates Ross, Trickle and Vaughn on Wednesday evening. "Jimmy" Byrne, delegate from Sacramento, was in the city early this week and left via airplane for Los Angeles. From Los Angeles Mr. Byrne will accompany Messrs. Ross, Trickle and Vaughn to Houston. The 75th Convention of the International Typographical Union convenes in Houston on Monday, September 8, remaining in session until Saturday, September 13.

New York Typographical Union No. 6 at its regular meeting on August 17 adopted a resolution urging President Herbert Hoover to appoint Frank Morrison as Secretary of Labor to succeed James J. Davis. Following is the resolution:

"Whereas, The Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Hoover's Cabinet, has been nominated for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, which will cause his retirement from President Hoover's Cabinet; and

"Whereas, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has been continuously elected as its representative to that body for the past thirty-three years, by the International Typographical Union of North America, with a membership of 80,000, and

"Whereas, Frank Morrison has won the trust and confidence of the entire membership of the International Typographical Union of North America, as well as the American Federation of Labor in general as one of its most efficient leaders and spokesmen; and

"Whereas, There being a representative gathering of the 10,500 members of Typographical Union No. 6 here assembled at its regular monthly meeting, August 17, 1930, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge President Hoover to appoint Frank Morrison to his Cabinet as the next Secretary of Labor."

The Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin issued a Labor Day edition of twenty pages. The Bulletin, two years old, has been since its inception under the editorship and management of Charles W. Lyon, well-known member of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46. The Bulletin was started in 1928 by a small group of enthusiastic union men. The paper started without funds of any sort, and with only the credit of the Allied Printing Trades Council to support the first issue the paper has been issued regularly each week, has at present no unpaid bills, and has ample funds for any emergency that may arise. The 1930 Labor Day edition, newspaper size, is profusely illustrated and contains much original matter, together with lengthy articles about the Union Printers Home and the Union Pressmen's Home.

E. W. Pilcher, who recently went to Honolulu, has written to the secretary requesting his traveler, and stating that he has secured a situation on Paradise of the Pacific.

Friends of J. F. Kirby of the Leader are suggesting his name to Governor-elect Rolph as a candidate for the position of State Printer.

The membership of the Laws Committee to function at the approaching I. T. U. convention to be held at Houston, Texas, has been announced

by President Charles P. Howard, and is as follows: F. E. Morris, Salt Lake, Utah, No. 115; Edward G. Kamp, Baltimore, Md., No. 12; Paul M. Coss, Los Angeles, Calif., No. 174; Omar B. Ketchum, Topeka, Kan., No. 121; Joseph Dooley, Meridian, Conn., No. 314; W. H. Lacey, Oklahoma City, Okla., No. 203; Arthur P. Plog, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., No. 318. They will meet a week ahead of the convention opening to begin their work.

The women's Auxiliary of Cincinnati Typographical Union is endeavoring to win first prize in a union label contest which closes on October 11th. To win the contest the Auxiliary must turn in a greater number of union label trade-mark slips, package containers, cartons, etc., than any other organization. Friends of the Auxiliary have requested assistance from members of No. 21. Those of our members who will be requested to save union-made cigarette packages, trade-mark slips from Unity hose, all union cigar bands, tobacco labels, bottle caps, etc. All such turned in to the president of No. 21 will be forwarded to Cincinnati Women's Auxiliary.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Removing from Ninth and Folsom to Mission between Fourth and Fifth was a man's size job, even with plenty of help. In the composing room linotypes were started toward their new home Friday morning preceding Labor Day and by Saturday evening a half-dozen only were left, barely sufficient to wind up the last edition. A lot of old stuff was left, too old and out-of-date to be worth carting away. One new lino was bought, a 42-em wide display machine, giving a battery of 23 linotypes. Similarly in other departments: the old press was replaced with a new one, and the stereo room looks new throughout. For comfort, convenience, in every way, the new home is more satisfactory.

Various building trades mechanics did their stuff preceding and following the move. Foreman Davy, a day or so before the chapel got settled in its new location, found plaster off the walls in places and asked some plasterers to go over the room to fill up cracks. They did a good job of it; in fact the skipper was surprised at their thoroughness, as they even plugged up light socket holes.

Mercury or violet ray light bulbs were installed. These contraptions are easy on the eyes, the boys say, and spread the light evenly, with no glare. But they do play queer tricks with the color of the human skin. A person looking at the night shift could be pardoned for thinking they were suffering from high blood pressure, for most of them have the appearance of being about ready for a stroke of apoplexy.

They're on their way! Meaning that Frank Vaughn and Milt Dunning, delegates, left for Houston Wednesday to look after No. 21's interests at the convention. George Knell left Tuesday. Though not in an official capacity this year, George has not missed an annual conclave since memory of man runneth to the contrary. None of The News' boys drove, reports of bad roads deterring them.

Rube Burrows is acting as night chairman during the absence of Milt Dunning, and Red Balthasar as chapel secretary for Frank Vaughn.

Driving lessons are being taken by Shorty Davison, Mrs. Davison, too. The genial Shorty became owner of a Kleiber last week and he couldn't see that it would be of much use to him unless he could use it, hence his application to the work in hand.

What's the name of that Duffy theatre on McAllister that's been closed three or four months? Can't recollect it now, but no matter—this story's just as good anyway. Porter and Palmiter, like most of the makeups and handmen, are unbeatable ducat moochers, so when the makeup editor, re-

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quested to "lick through," told them to tell his young lady assistant he desired they be given tickets to "The Dark Secret," by M. T. Seats, she complied with a giggle. And Eddie and Jay didn't understand why until they showed up Sunday night at the McAllister street show house.

A mighty man of valor with a rifle is Sid Tiers, affability personified, as he relates his prowess in bringing down a buck and a Rocky Mountain sheep while on a hunting trip up Mendocino County way last week. The sheep, he says, was a 12-pronger.

Big hunks of eatin' tobacco are popped into his mouth by Shorty Davison when he hears Sid tell pop-eyed printers his exploit with a 12-pronged sheep. "I don't dare laugh," Shorty explains, "I'd choke. But the truth is it was a Telegraph Hill billy so full of tomato and Alpine milk cans he sounded like a Ford when Sid's .22 hit him."

"If Valencia five bucks what would you do with it?" demanded "Gorilla Lou" Schmidt. "Take a two weeks' vacation," answered Mike (Angelo) Sherman. . . . Two weeks were enough for Lucile Davis, maybe because she spent 'em in L. A. . . . Nobody knows where he spent a fortnight away from the shop but Harvey Bell, and he ain't telling. . . . If everybody knew they'd have as tough a time getting rid of their molars as I did, dentists would starve, says Jack Bengston. His tough time, we hear, consisted of lying supine under shady live oaks for three weeks, which indubitably requires the courage of a Napoleon.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

As neighbors, we of the Chronicle welcome the Daily News printers to Mission street.

One evening last week, Machinist Caughrean and family arrived home about the hour of 11 p. m. The family retired for the night, but not so with Caughrean. Nay, nay—he decided to twirl the dial of the family radio set in hope of bringing in India, South Africa or maybe an SOS or two. So he entered the living room; it was dark and he groped for the light switch. He found the switch, but before he turned it on a loud report, something like a revolver shot, rang out and Caughrean's first thought was, so he says, "I'm not hit." Very slowly he withdrew and went in search of a weapon. On his return to the room, he cautiously entered and quickly switched on the lights, and then found the cause of the disturbance—a light globe had fallen from a floor lamp at exactly the right time and thus caused Mr. Caughrean a little discomfort for a few seconds. And he didn't get India, South Africa or an SOS or two that evening.

Harold Hearn was one of the many thousands who tried to get a glimpse of the Matson liner Ventura when she arrived in port last Monday. The best view that Harold got of the ship was from a newspaper photograph that evening and he certainly spent Labor Day laboring; Hearn says it was the hardest job he ever had getting out of that mob at the pier.

The long-awaited showing of the recent movie (?) produced in this composing room and featuring A. (Alyce) Overly, is at last with us. "15 Minutes to Go" is the title of this masterpiece and is now showing at the California Theatre.

"15 Minutes to Go" has, as a companion picture, one entitled "Top Speed." Now, why did they do that? And we thought all along that our printer boys were fast. We still think so, for the way they get out of the office after work would make Gallant Fox look like a truck horse.

Your I. T. U. Journal of last month contains some mighty interesting facts about our organization and is certainly worth reading and keeping for future reference.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Accompanied by Charles Davis, president Oakland Mailers' Union, Charles H. Hancock, delegate to the I. T. U. Houston Convention from Chicago Mailers' Union, visited local chapels last week,

leaving Tuesday last for Los Angeles. En route to the I. T. U. Houston Convention, as delegates from their respective locals, President James R. Martin, Boston No. 1, President Giacola and Charles H. Hancock, Chicago No. 2, visited Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs. They have many words of praise for the Home. . . . James T. ("Scourie") Moore, is reported very low at the Home with cancer of the lungs. . . . President Charles B. Hamner, Local No. 9, is visiting relatives in Texas. He expects to be among the many visitors at the I. T. U. Houston Convention. . . . Owing to serious illness of his daughter, President Lepp of No. 23, delegate to the I. T. U. Houston Convention, may be unable to attend the convention. President Lepp has suffered the misfortune of having considerable sickness in his family of late. We hope his daughter will be sufficiently recovered to permit of his attending the convention. . . . Harold Taylor, of Call-Bulletin chapel, is on a vacation to his old stamping ground, Seattle, Wash. . . . Charles A. Pirie, foreman Chronicle, has joined the colony of Peninsular commuters, having become a resident of Redwood City. Besides purchasing an attractive home there, he has also become the proud owner of a Cadillac sedan. Auto owning mailers will now have to look to their laurels as "speed burners." Foreman Pirie and family moved into their suburban home last week. . . . Since the Daily News moved into down-town quarters, formerly occupied by the now defunct Evening Bulletin, the News' subs who work Saturday nights on the morning papers will no longer be taxed for the price of gas or car fare to be on deck at the call of time on morning papers Saturday afternoons. For further particulars see Messrs. Alsop and Enright. . . . Frank C. Lee, of the Chronicle chapel, who was on the sick list for a couple of weeks, has returned to work.

President "Andy" Giacola, of Chicago No. 2, and also delegate from that local to the I. T. U. Houston Convention, on his recent arrival in Los Angeles was given a warm and rousing welcome by his many admirers in the No. 9 local.

In a letter to the writer, an active member of a mid-western mailer local says: "The boys here have been told that Indianapolis, John White's local, hadn't paid M. T. D. U. dues for two months. That is rich, isn't it? Especially after John White had threatened the boys that the M. T. D. U. officers would send men here to take our jobs if we pulled away from the M. T. D. U. It just shows how the officials live up to their own laws, and what a farce, after all, the M. T. D. U. really is." There's the matter of the M. T. D. U. secretary-treasurer publishing a monthly financial statement of receipts and expenditures in the Journal which has not been done since July, 1926. About all that's holding the M. T. D. U. together now, as in times past, is the support given it by a number of foremen who are under obligations to the officials of the M. T. D. U. for past favors. Said foremen, of course, exerting "pressure" on many weak-kneed members that their interests would be "looked after," provided the said members supported the M. T. D. U. as being a grand and glorious organization for mailers to belong to. But the fact remains that mailers not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. are today more prosperous than those affiliated with the M. T. D. U. This fact is causing a ferment in many of the locals attached to the M. T. D. U. The real sticking point is to hold the M. T. D. U. together. It will be no light task to accomplish it. There is little to be hoped for in declarations of good intentions of the M. T. D. U.'s president-elect. All the talk about there being a new driver of the M. T. D. U. is pure humbug. It's merely a case of the back-seat driver taking

the wheel of the M. T. D. U. Simply a case of two incompetent bus drivers going in the same direction, which will eventually land the M. T. D. U. in the ditch. The I. T. U., as the outlaw locals have clearly shown, is the only international mailers need. Why pay dues to two internationals? The I. T. U. gives you benefits and protection. The M. T. D. U. gives you unnecessary expense, accompanied by strife, trials and tribulations. Abolish it. Line up with the non-affiliated, or outlaw locals.

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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930

Reporting on holiday observance as provided for in collective agreements, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says that general observance of holidays is specified in virtually all agreements between employers and trade unions. Unorganized wage earners get holidays if it suits the pleasure of their employers. Just another reason for joining a union, this time pointed out by Uncle Sam.

Vigorous action is being taken by state, local and national governments to aid the victims of the drought which has harried many States. Equally effective action has not been taken to aid victims of unemployment. Yet a man may suffer as much or more from the loss of a job as from the loss of a crop. If 2,508,151 persons were jobless as the result of an earthquake, flood or other natural catastrophe, the nation would be stirred to its depths and would rush to the assistance of the victims. When there are 2,508,151 unemployed, as revealed by the census (and this takes account of only one classification of the idle), little is done. Victims of natural forces get real help, while victims of unemployment get empty promises and optimistic pronouncements, very largely. Why the difference?

The Department of Justice, now charged with the duty of attempting to enforce the prohibition law, seems to be making an effort to live up to the promise of Attorney General Mitchell that his policy in the enforcement of the dry act requires that it be done "lawfully." Recently some dry agents who exceeded their authority were punished (lightly, it is true) and agents are to be provided with official shields on the side of their cars, so that the autoist can distinguish them from bandits if stopped on the road. No citizen who believes in liberties guaranteed by the Constitution can disapprove of Mitchell's stand for lawful law enforcement. There is no excuse for murder of suspected persons, search of homes without warrant, wanton destruction of property and other lawless methods used in the past. Disregard of constitutional rights by any officer of the law brings the law into contempt and is tyranny and oppression. Promises similar to that of the Department of Justice have been made by prohibition officials in the past but not lived up to, it is recalled. If the Department makes good on its promise, it will mean the dawn of a better day in all law enforcement.

A CHANGED NATION

It has been said, whatever one desires in youth, that he has in old age in abundance, and it seems that so it is—for the history of industry in America shows that many things which her founders desired for her in the line of mechanical production she now possesses. America has lately been called by some writers, "the mechanical land," yet at the dawn of the nineteenth century the United States was a sparsely settled strip of land bounded by the Atlantic and the Appalachians, a pioneer country supported chiefly by agriculture.

The century which ended with the outbreak of the World War saw the rise and maturity of the factory system under a government, which, through the Monroe Doctrine, claimed supremacy over two continents. Within the space of these few generations the isolated colonies of Napoleon's time had become the continental citadel of strength to which the great powers turned for aid in time of need. In this cosmic drama in the rise of the factory system America has played a notable role. Worshippers of power and magnificence can indeed find an altar for their prayers and thanksgivings in industrial America.

The multiplication of riches, the development of luxury and the growth of might, all attributable to machine manufacture, are the familiar products of our industrial revolution so that now the consequences and the manner in which human welfare have been effected by the machine era must be considered. Prior to the late war little thought was devoted to the problem of unemployment or to remedies for it in the United States, but today we are facing conditions and problems unknown to the old order of things; the industrial era is in full swing; with it has come a greater volume of lower costs of production, and in most respects more comforts and conveniences for all when times are prosperous. The average workingman has been brought up on the principles of democracy; he has a fair education of public school training. He is self-conscious about his rights as a citizen. He feels keenly the injustice of industry's superior position and resents the inconsiderate, not to say unscrupulous, use of it. To be continually harassed by the fear of unemployment outrages his self-respect and dignity. To be laid off is the greatest tragedy in the workingman's life; no other single element contributes so much to acute misery and suffering in America as the unemployment of men able and willing to work, but unable to find it.

Unemployment is primarily a matter of industrial organization and not one of industrial character. Industry must come to think of continuous employment and fair wages for its employees as of at least equal importance with dividends in the industrial process. If our industries can make large dividends for the stockholders on the basis of an employment that is uncertain, and wages that are unfair, and if it can make a little less on the basis of steady employment and fair wages, the choice must become obvious. Steady employment and fair wages must be at least on an equality with dividends in the shaping of our industrial policy. Just as long as stockholders will take dividends at no matter what price of sacrifice to labor and its employment, there will be managers of industry who will attempt to fulfill the requirements.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Mr. James W. Gerard is nobody's jassack and when he says something it is worth while to listen. He said the other day that 59 men rule the United States. Immediately there was clamor and criticism and a lot of idiotic ink spilling. Politicians said Gerard didn't know what he was talking about. They pointed out the fact that out of all political office holders only Andrew Mellon was on the Gerard list. Gerard knows perfectly well what a lot of others do not know—the real operation of the United States is industrial and kings of industry and finance do the ruling. Gerard has been politician enough to know how mighty little real ice is cut by politicians when it comes to bossing the machinery of the nation. That is not belittling political power—simply putting it in its place.

* * *

For example, Gerard Swope has more power over more people than is possessed by Robert F. Wagner—and Wagner is a pretty good, upstanding sort of a man at that. Charles Schwab has more power over more people in Pennsylvania than is wielded by Senator David J. Reed. Sam Insull has more power over more people than is possessed by Senator Deneen. That is no reflection on Senators. It is truth about industrial overlords. Andrew Mellon has more power by virtue of his money than he has by virtue of his political office and if anyone can deny that he is welcome to the effort.

* * *

Revising his list, after criticism, Mr. Gerard included William Green and Matthew Woll in his list of rulers. William Green and Matthew Woll represent power, but they do not rule. Mr. Gerard might have added another dozen names of trade union officials, but for his own reasons he selected two. He included, let us say, organized labor. But to repeat—organized labor does not rule; nor does it want to rule. Labor participates in democratic proceedings of self-government in industry and in that field it is much more powerful than Mr. Gerard's two selections indicate. A dozen names would have made a better proportion in that respect. But he was talking about rulers—and take it from Old Man Experience, those men in his list of Big Bugs do Rule.

* * *

The caterwaulers can caterwaul all they want to and the welkin ringers can take all the shine off the well known welkin ringing it over time and it won't shake the solid truth of what Gerard had to say. The man may have skipped a name or two and he may have added one or two that don't count, but his main story was straight and he got his dope right at headquarters. Professors have been among those selected as belonging in the list. They may kid themselves, but they don't kid anybody else. Professors don't rule. Neither do many journalists and there weren't many in the original list. Old Man Money is pretty much the ruler, making conditions and terms that get the whole 120-odd million of us right where we live. Go on, deny it—but the facts remain!

The wife had been put on the budget plan. At the end of each month she and her husband would go over the accounts together. Every once in a while he would find an item, "L. O. K., \$3," and a little further on, "L. O. K., \$6."

Finally he said, "My dear, what is this 'L. O. K.'?"

"Lord Only Knows," she replied.—Boston Transcript.

WT AT RANDOM

Diner—A cutlet, please, but not a large one.
Waiter—Take a large one, sir. They are all very small.

MacTight—I have nothing but praise for the new minister of our church.

O'Malley—So I noticed when the plate was passed around.

Man at the gate to little boy—Is your mother home?

Little Boy—Say, you don't suppose I'm mowing this lawn because the grass is long, do you?

Husband—If a man steals—no matter what—he will live to regret it.

Wife (sweetly)—You used to steal kisses from me before we were married.

Husband—Well, you heard what I said.

"So your son got his B. A. and M. A.?"

"Yes, indeed, but PA still supports him."

Romiet—So we shall elope at midnight.

Julio—Yes, darling.

Romiet—And you will have your suit case all ready when I sneak up to the door?

Julio—Sure. Mother is packing it for me now.

A Russian was being led to execution by a squad of Bolshevik soldiers one rainy morning.

"What brutes you Bolsheviks are," grumbled the doomed one, "to march me through a rain like this."

"How about us?" retorted one of the squad.
"We have to march back."—Amsterdam Recorder.

Pupil—Was it necessary to knock me down in that brutal fashion??

Boxing Instructor—Not at all. I can now show you twenty other ways.—Die Lustige Kiste.

The teacher was discussing flying with his class. A young pupil interrupted—"Can I ask a question, sir? Isn't the earth expected to disappear some time or other?" Teacher—"Yes." Pupil—"Then where will the people land who are flying at the time?"—Pages Gaies, Yverdon.

A peasant was accused of stealing a goose, but he got a witness to swear that he had the goose in the peasant's house when it was a gosling. An Irishman, accused some time later of having stolen a gun, thought this means of defense so good that he got one of his friends to swear that he had known the defendant's gun since it was a pistol.—Moustique, Charleroi.

An advocate, pleading on behalf of a child four years old, brought it before the court, and in his peroration took it in his arms. The child wept and its tears, along with the advocate's eloquence, moved the jury. The opposing advocate, disturbed to see the emotion, said to the child: "My dear, why are you crying?" "He's pinching me," replied the little one.—Faun, Vienna.

A family moved from the city to the suburbs, and were told they ought to get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a near-by dealer.

Shortly afterwards the house was entered by burglars who made a good haul while the dog slept. The householder went to the dealer and told him about it.

"Well, what you need now," said the dealer, "is a little dog to wake up the big dog."—Tit-Bits.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Will the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston be the first held in that city?

A.—It will be the third convention in Boston. The first was in 1889 and the second in 1903.

Q.—What are the colors of the working buttons worn by union culinary workers?

A.—Green, for waiters and waitresses; white, for cooks; blue, for beverage dispensers; red, for miscellaneous workers.

Q.—Who said: "Labor, wide as the Universe, has its summit in Heaven; it is the noblest thing yet discovered beneath God's skies"?

A.—Thomas Carlyle, celebrated author and historian.

Q.—When and where was the American Federation of Musicians organized?

A.—October 19, 1896, in Indianapolis, Ind.

AMERICA'S NEED.

Martha Shepard Lippincott.

We need another Lincoln
To set our country right;
Not greedy capitalists,
The workers' lives to blight.
We've had too much of money
Mixed in with politics,
And now we need a leader
Who will just try to fix

The laws for benefiting
The toilers of our land,
Instead of just the rich men
Who keep the upper hand
And grind out all their money
From other people's work;
While, all the hardest labor,
They always try to shirk.

They make the laws to favor
The rich men, not the poor;
And how much longer must we,
Their tyranny endure?
Let's put them out of office
And put the workers in,
Then we'll find, for all people,
More justice we shall win.

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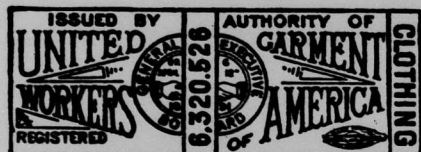


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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held August 26, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Vice-President Dixon, who was excused, and Delegate Wynn was appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Waitresses, Rose Walcott, vice Emma Scott, resigned. Ferry Boatmen, Chas. Finkey, vice Fred Badie. Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor, vice John Deveney. Electrical Workers No. 151, Wm. P. Stanton, B. E. Hayland, F. R. Brassuer, vice Ora Reynolds, and Charlie Mull. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the family of our late Brother Chas. Pickard, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From the Southern Pacific Company, with reference to the proposed Daylight Saving Law. From the Peoples Baking Company, inclosing merchandise order in the sum of \$2.50 for the Labor Day outing. From Marysville Convention Committee, requesting all delegates to get in touch with H. A. Harwood, chairman of the Housing Committee, 603 E street,

Marysville, and advise how many reservations your delegates will need. From U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson and Congressman Richard Welsh, relative to the construction of a submarine boat at the Mare Island Navy Yard. From Laundry Workers' Union, thanking the Council and its Secretary for his efforts in settling many disputes which have arisen in the laundry industry recently.

Referred to Secretary—From Egg Inspectors' Union, relative to its delegation.

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to the compensation for delegates to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to convene at Marysville September 15th, committee recommends that the compensation of each delegate be \$150.00. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners requested assistance in having safety laws enforced.

The chair at this time introduced Captain Fisher, manager of the Mare Island Navy Yard, who addressed the Council and requested the assistance of its officers and delegates in securing the construction of a cruiser to be built at the Navy Yard from the Government. Bro. Beardsley, representing the Central Labor Council of Vallejo, also addressed the Council and thanked the delegates for the splendid support given him at the recent election for Freeholders, and said that he would do whatever he could to protect the interests of the workers, as well as the general public.

Nominations for Delegate to American Federation of Labor—Anthony Noriega, Wm. Granfield and Stanley Roman were placed in nomination; on motion, nominations were closed and will be resumed next Friday evening.

Report of Auditing Committee—Committee reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the request of the representative of Mare Island Navy Yard and Central Labor Council of Vallejo relative to the construction of a cruiser be complied with; motion carried.

Receipts—\$513.60. **Expenses**—\$1220.45.

Council adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABOR DAY AT UNIVERSITY.

In accordance with established custom, the California State Federation of Labor co-operated with the University of California in staging a real Labor Day celebration on the campus of the University at Berkeley.

For the orator of the day, the State Federation of Labor nominated Charles M. Feider, of Los Angeles, Pacific Coast Representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Brother Feider follows a line of distinguished California trade unionists who have delivered Labor's message to the students of the University of California for a number of years past.

The public was invited to participate in the Labor Day observance at the University.

"Does your husband try to understand you?"

"Yes, indeed. He always asks twice when I tell him what I want."

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ADVICE TO MILLIONAIRES.

The gentleman was introduced on the sound news-reel as one who would speak a few golden words on the subject of prosperity. His name is unimportant. He is prominent, popular and many times a millionaire. This, in substance, is what he had to say:

"We are having what we call 'hard times.' We should not be discouraged but should recall, rather, that periods of depression have occurred before this and after they passed they never seemed as serious as we thought them."

He talked more than that, of course, but that was what he really said.

Here was a man who has a good home and an ample supply of good food and good clothing for himself and family blandly chattering about "periods of depression" and their transitory nature. To him a period of depression is nothing more than a name descriptive of a time during which his income might be reduced from an amount that he could not possibly spend to an amount that forces him to make the yacht do for another year. Some one should take him aside and whisper in his ear that there are millions of people in the country for whom a period of depression has an entirely different meaning. It is a time when a man sees his family suffer from cold and hunger. It is a time during which a man lies awake wondering where he will get the money to pay the rent.

Of course, it was kind and generous and thoughtful of our millionaire friend to set aside his caviar long enough to drop a few words of encouragement to the poor. But somehow optimism passes more gracefully from one poor man to another.—Columbia Magazine.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

SOCIETY RESTS ON JUSTICE BASIS.

By Rev. Fr. Francis J. Haas, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology, St. Francis Seminary and
Author of "Men and Society."

It is particularly important for statesmen and industrial leaders to remember that society is a judicial institution, namely, that it rests on the bed rock of justice, and not on charity. While charity is an extremely necessary social force, it is not the basis of society. Unwise policies, based on a mistaken concept of human relations, are some times adopted by legislatures and industrial corporations.

To illustrate, a government that fails to search out and remove the economic causes of poverty, and contents itself with maintaining elaborate systems of relief, is proceeding on a false premise.

If some of its citizens are actually in need, investigations should be made as to whether or not their just rights are being invaded by their stronger fellow citizens. It is the primary duty of the State to stamp out such injustices when they are found to exist. For example, the right to a decent family income in return for useful labor is a right conferred by justice on farm and city workers. If this right is allowed to be violated, no system of public charity in the form of cash aid to farmers or poor relief to city dwellers, can take its place. It is only after all reasonable efforts to protect legitimate rights have been made that elaborate systems of poor relief should be undertaken.

Many industrial corporations have developed activities known as welfare systems. The workers usually resent these activities, as savoring too much of charity. This is only a natural reaction to the false conception that society is founded on charity.

Minister (calling on inmate of prison)—Remember, that stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage.

"Well, they've got me hypnotized, then; that's all."—Dallas News.

We regret to announce that the boxing match arranged for today has been cancelled, as the two fighters have had a disagreement.—Muskete (Vienna).

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigar makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 973 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John W. Knopp of the postoffice clerks, Peter Masetti of the butchers, Richard B. Davis of the locomotive engineers, James H. Sullivan of the office employees, William J. Boyd of the railroad telegraphers.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council William A. Granfield, Stanley Roman and Anthony Noriega were nominated as delegates to the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Council is to send one delegate. Nominations will be opened again this evening and the election will be held on the following Friday night.

Captain Fisher of the Mare Island Navy Yard addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council and requested the assistance of its officers in securing the award of a contract for the construction of one of the new cruisers for the Government, the yard having submitted the lowest estimate for the work. A motion was made and carried instructing the officers to comply with the request and use every influence to bring about the desired action by the Navy Department.

Delegates to the Marysville Convention of the State Federation of Labor are urged to get in touch with H. A. Harwood, 603 E street, regarding reservations for hotel accommodations during the gathering.

A. W. Brouillet visited the Labor Council last Friday night and thanked the organized workers for their support at the recent primary election in his candidacy for Freeholder.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Waitresses, Rose Walcott, vice Emma Scott, resigned; Ferry Boatmen, Chas. Finkey, vice Fred Badie; Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor, vice John Deveney; Electrical Workers No. 151, William P. Stanton, B. E. Hayland, F. R. Brassuer, vice Ora Reynolds, and Charlie Mull.

Unemployment is general throughout the land, but this does not affect higher incomes, according to a preliminary report by the Commission of Internal Revenue. The report shows an increase for the fiscal year 1930 in total collections of \$101,091,357 more than the previous year. The larger amount of the increase came from incomes.

Individual instruction in reading simple blueprints for the building and metal trades will be given in a class to be inaugurated Thursday night, September 4th, at 540 Powell street by the University of California Extension Division. The course has been designed for contractors, machinists, electricians, carpenters, builders and others who find it necessary to use blueprints in their everyday work, according to Grover Polson, University of California instructor, who will conduct the course.

Court proceedings on the proposed merger of Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Companies is revealing how bankers who have no knowledge of steel are a factor in this business. One New York banker testified that his concern bought Youngstown stock to the value of \$11,000,-

000. When asked if he had ever been a practical steel man he answered in the negative. He said he was, for five years, a director of another large steel corporation.

Two trade unionists are included in the President's unemployment statistical commission that will make recommendations to the Census Bureau on methods to secure a correct list of unemployed throughout the country. The commission will act in an advisory capacity. The unionists are: John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Arthur O. Wharton, president International Association of Machinists.

Harold J. Crowley, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union, left last Wednesday evening for Kansas City to attend the Convention of the International Union, which opens in the Missouri city next Monday morning. Crowley will visit other sections of the Middle West before returning home.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The celebration and outing at California Park by the San Francisco labor movement last Monday was a pronounced success and was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The day was taken up with games and sports of all kinds, including a baseball game between teams representing the Carmen and the Waiters. The crowd which crossed the Bay during the holiday was the largest in history and a line-up of automobiles covering a distance of nearly eighteen miles was the result when the crowd started home Monday evening in spite of the fact that a ferryboat left the Sausalito slips every four minutes for the San Francisco side. All together the day was one that will not soon be forgotten by the vast crowd that took advantage of the holiday for an outdoor celebration.

FREE SPEECH FOR ALL.

Free speech and the right of free assemblage for everybody, including Communists, was demanded in a statement issued by 62 Atlanta ministers, professional men and prominent women and college professors.

The demand was brought forth by the recent arrest and imprisonment of six alleged Communists on the charge of inciting to insurrection by the distribution of circulars advocating Communism. The signers declare they do not endorse the principles of Communism, but insist that the "Communists should be protected in their constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage."

OLD SCARECROW.

The old scarecrow of "individual effort" and trade union restriction of output was raised by John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, at the Institute of Public Affairs.

Edgerton rehashed the yarn of 30 years ago that was used by the defunct Citizens' Alliance.

Without a trace of humor, this anti-unionist insisted organized labor restricts output. He failed to state that even were this true, trade unionists would be following the example of their employers, who frankly announce that they favor this program, which they call "stabilization."

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

THE CURIOUS WAYS OF CRIME.

It will shock a great many good people to find that forgery is on the increase, that embezzlement is decreasing and that very few bootleggers are in jail. For example, in all New Jersey there is only one incarcerated. Crime is closely related to the type of society. The American Indian knew nothing of forgery, illicit distilling or automobile stealing. Following the relation of crime to its civilization, we find the expected—stealing of food is increasing enormously in those districts worse hit by destruction of crops by drought. An intelligent social effort along right lines would cure a great deal of our crime. But of course we shall probably continue to go the longest way around the problem.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

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